1. A method of treating *Clostridium difficile* infection in a human patient, said method comprising percutaneously administering human *Clostridium difficile* toxin-neutralizing polyclonal immune globulin to said human patient.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said *Clostridium difficile* toxin-neutralizing immune globulin is intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously administered to said human patient.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein 0.01-100 mg/kg body weight of said *Clostridium difficile* toxin-neutralizing immune globulin is administered to said human patient.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising percutaneously administering a clostridial toxin or toxoid to said human patient.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said clostridial toxin or toxoid is intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously administered to said human patient.

6. A method of preventing *Clostridium difficile* infection in a human patient, said method comprising percutaneously administering a human, toxin-neutralizing antibody raised against a *Clostridium difficile* toxin or toxoid to said human patient.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said antibody is a *Clostridium difficile* toxin-neutralizing polyclonal immune globulin.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein said antibody is intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously administered to said human patient.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein 0.01-100 mg/kg body weight of said antibody is administered to said human patient.

10. The method of claim 6, further comprising administering a clostridial toxin or toxoid to said human patient.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said clostridial toxin or toxoid is intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously administered to said human patient.

12. A method of preventing or treating symptomatic *Clostridium difficile* infection in a human patient, said method comprising percutaneously administering a clostridial toxin or toxoid to said human patient.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said toxin or toxoid is a *Clostridium difficile* toxin or toxoid.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein said patient has or is at risk of developing recurrent *Clostridium difficile* associated diarrhea.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein said clostridial toxin or toxoid is intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously administered to said human patient.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein said patient does not have, but is at risk of developing, symptomatic *Clostridium difficile* infection.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein said patient has symptomatic *Clostridium difficile* infection.